

# The Lacombe Advertiser

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. X.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908

NO 12

## Local and General.

Aunger & Shute, dental parlor, upstairs over Morris & Taylor's hardware store.

Anyone who took lessons in Chemical Oil Painting can buy their transparent compound and transparent cement of L. Boode at the Royal Hotel, who is also prepared to give lessons in Chemical Oil Painting.

At a special meeting of the Lacombe Fire Brigade on Monday evening it was decided to accept the invitation of the Ledue Fire Brigade to participate in the Firemen's Tournament to be held in that town on Tuesday, September 15th.

President Tobin, of the Ledue Agricultural Society, was in town Tuesday in the interests of their fall fair. He informs us that the C. P. R. has made a rate of less than one fare for the round trip from Lacombe, \$1.50 being the rate secured.

For the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held at Toronto, August 29th to September 14th, the Canadian Pacific Railway will have in effect special round trip rates. For full information as to rates, dates of sale, limits, etc., apply to the nearest C. P. R. ticket agent.

There were about thirty pre-emption handed out September 1st in this district. By noon the rush was over. There is, practically speaking, only a small quantity of available land in the Red Deer district for pre-emption purposes away to the east. The land west of the C. & E. line is not in the pre-emption area.

Red Deer is collecting samples of grain and grass for a permanent display in some stated place in the town. Red Deer has been invited to contribute an exhibit of grains and grasses to form part of a car exhibit on the Rock Island-Frisco line. Also an invitation has been extended that town to participate in the Industrial Exhibition of 1909. Is Lacombe included in these arrangements? If so what means have been taken to notify farmers of this locality? All specimens of grain and grass are best procured from fields of standing crops, but very fair collections can be made from cereals and grass after cutting, before it becomes too dry.

## Our Own Matchless Silver Polish

We would like to introduce this silver cream to the people of the Lacombe district as an unequalled polish for all kinds of Solid or Plated Metals, especially Silverware.

This silver cream is easily applied and removes all tarnish on the instant. TRY IT.

1 bottle 20c.  
3 bottles 50c.

C. R. DENIKE,

Graduate Optician and Watchmaker.  
Barnett Ave. Lacombe  
"Sign of the Gold Clock"

## The Embargo.

In a letter to Geo. F. Root under date of Aug. 27th, Dr. F. C. Fry writes a "last word about the cattle question (Embargo)." Dr. Fry has large interests in Alberta as well as in England. The Berkhamstead Agricultural Farm for English boys, located at Red Deer is one of his investments. He is chairman of a co-operative farm in England and head master of the Berkhamstead farm. He was secretary of the Pan-Anglican Congress held in London last year. He has made three trips to North-west Canada and his opinion is worthy of respect and consideration. The position Mr. Fry takes is that there is opposition to removing the embargo from the Irish breeders and the English breeders, therefore the Liberal English government can only yield to pressure. How he recommends this pressure to be applied is seen in the following extract.

"These men must be organized and aroused. This might be done through the Canadian Cattle Association in combination with you. But it must not be done merely in the name of CANADA. It must be done in the interest of the English consumers. It will be well therefore to try to organize an active company which, besides representatives of the Canada Cattle Association in England should include Co-operators, Labour M.P.'s, Liberal M. P.'s favorable, and above all FARMERS in ITS FAVOR. Cairns of New Castle can best advise you here. Then you must work in union with this in Canada and I think the Canadian line should be to push for powers to the Board of Agriculture to admit in place of the present Act of Parliament. That looks very reasonable. You should press hard your own Home government particularly at coming elections and then co-operate with it, in Canada and in England.

"In England, shall do what I can but remember I am not known as an Agriculturist, but only as a Social Reformer; you must get support in AGRICULTURE. Finally a body of members favorable should be gathered by Cairns in one of the House of Commons rooms, and approached by a joint English and Canadian Deputation either in Autumn session or early in February. If you can form one of these my house is open to you, if you will stay with me. We are only 3/4 hr. from London. You must have Canadians with experience. Whether you get in or not at Ottawa you could not do better than make this question the one question of your politics for the present." Yours sincerely, F. C. Fry.

## Canada Big Loser by Embargo.

Canada has lost probably more than \$30,000,000 by the operation of the British cattle embargo against the exports of live cattle from this side of the Atlantic. That loss is still going on at the rate of \$10 per head of cattle exported from that country to Great Britain. This is the opinion, expressed with much force and positiveness by W. Henderson, J. P., a member of the Perthshire County Council and of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, who is visiting in Ottawa. The embargo question is now before the imperial government, open and unsettled. The government was an avowedly free trade government, he declares, committed

to the most favorable possible treatment of the colonies consistent with that policy, and if a body of such weight as the British Agricultural Commission, now touring Canada, should report that cattle disease was absolutely nonexistent in Canada, as the Canadian authorities emphatically contend, and that there was no danger of its introduction into Britain, it would be almost impossible for the imperial authorities to longer hold out. — Chicago Live Stock Report.

## The Senate Reform.

In 1896 the Liberal party promised to put the Senate upon a new and stable basis. Has it done it? At the last session of parliament not a member could be found to rise up and honor our present Senate. An effort was made to convince the electors that the Senate was given grave and weighty consideration by embalming them in 18 pages of oratory. Here is a sample for plain people to meditate upon. Mr. G. H. McIntyre: "It is true that the Liberals of Canada have for many years felt that the Senate should be reformed. It is also true that when the Liberals came into power they were not in a position to reform it because they did not have a majority in the Senate, or a majority feeling that

way. It is true that time has elapsed, it is true that we now have a majority. It was absolutely necessary not only that the Liberals should have a majority but a large majority before they could undertake such a work. And it was necessary for time to elapse sufficiently to allow our Conservative friends to realize that the present condition of affairs meant to them an antagonistic Senate were they to enter into power. So that I think under all the circumstances this is actually the best time that such a question should be brought up." The Liberals pledged themselves to reform the Senate. Mr. McIntyre, of South Perth, one of their leading members shows they have exhausted their last excuse for not doing so yet nothing was accomplished beyond speech-making to the galleries. So much for Liberal pledges!

The foreign tariff on dutiable articles sent from Canada to the U. S. is 49.83 per cent while that levied by Canada on dutiable articles coming from the U. S. is only 23.83 per cent. Yet the Liberal party pleads inability to obtain any concessions on live stock or farm products. We would like to see some other party have a try at it.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Drafts and Telegraph Transfers issued.  
Exchange bought and sold.  
Special attention given to Banking by Mail.  
Savings Accounts may be started with deposits of \$1.00 or upwards. Interest at highest current rate paid four times a year.  
LACOMBE BRANCH: E. K. STRATHY, Manager.

Capital, Res and Undivided Profits Exceed \$5,000,000

Canadian Bankers' Association  
MONEY ORDERS payable in all parts of Canada and the United States, gold and all Branches.

## Car of Selected Fruit Now Here

We have been fortunate in securing a car load of selected Preserving Fruits from "The Cold Stream Ranch." The grower's name is a guarantee of your receiving the very choicest fruit grown in British Columbia.

The car will comprise Plums, Italian Prunes, Peaches, Pears, Crab Apples and Tomatoes.

Leave your orders today. We will protect you on prices.

## We Offer Two \$5.00 Prizes

\$5.00 for the best exhibit of the best bread, buns, cake (any kind) and pastry made from "Purity" Flour

\$5.00 for the best, as above, made from "Five Roses" Flour.

Display and competition at the Lacombe Agricultural Exhibition, October 6th and 7th.

We are Sole Agents for the Flour.

## THE W. E. LORD COMPANY.

## The Skinner Drug Company

Barbed Wire  
Liniment,  
Pure Carbolic  
Acid,  
and all requisites  
for wire cuts constantly on hand.

A large quantity  
Creolin, Kreso  
Dip and Glessons  
Compound for  
Sheep Dip at the  
RIGHT PRICE.  
DIP YOUR SHEEP.  
IT'S TIME.

Russel Block

Lacombe





## The Battle for Health

How to keep well. This is the problem Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has helped many thousands of people to solve by reason of its extraordinary blood-forming and system-building qualities. The only pure foundation for health is rich, red blood and a vigorous nervous system.

Both of these result from the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Even though you know of this great restorative as a cure for nervous exhaustion, prostration and paralysis, you may have overlooked it as a tonic to build up the system when it gets run down and so you feel weak and miserable.

Mr. James W. Weaver, P. Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "For three years I never knew what a full hour's sleep meant. Heart pains and headaches almost drove me wild. Eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food have entirely cured me."

The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, and over 100,000 copies at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

A subscriber writes this paper to inquire what the funniest thing in print on earth is. I don't know. If the interrogator would place the publisher of this sheet in a position to write him a bona fide letter for a year's back subscription the "print" thereon would tickle us about the most of anything—during these dull corn ploughin' days.—London (Ill.) Journal.

**A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.**—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of "carmel's Vegetable Pills" without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"I understand, sir, that you are the possessor of a swollen fortune." "Well," gruffly answered the beautiful girl's father, "what is that to you?"

"I merely thought that I would give you due notice of my intention to help take the swelling out of it. Myrtle and I are going to be married."—Chicago Record Herald.

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh** that contain Mercury, which, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system entering the blood through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reliable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and cures without acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Miss Jenkins—How do you like my new motor car?

Miss Watkins—It suits you splendidly—especially the mask and goggles.—Chicago Journal.

The New York woman who succeeded in poisoning a man for nine years must have mastered the art of letting off a street car properly.—Washington Post.

Mrs. Newlwyed—Fred, dear, I have done you a great injustice.

Mr. Newlwyed—What is it, dear?

Mrs. Newlwyed—Well, I suspected you without reason. I asked several of your friends that you go to the club with if you knew how to play poker, and every one of them thought a minute and said you didn't.—Chicago Daily News.

Beecham's Pills are the "ounce of prevention" that saves many a dollar for cure. Keep disease from getting in, and it will never lay you out.

The safeguards against all life's common ills are: Good habits, a healthy blood, regular bowels, and pure blood.

Hundreds of thousands—both men and women—keep healthy by using

Beecham's Pills.

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## SARTORIAL DILEMMAS.

Wahpy Problems That Are Puzzling Our English Cousins.

A problem is put forward by a writer in a contemporary which gives food for thought. It is this: Suppose by some combination of circumstances you were faced by the alternative of wearing a frock coat with brown boots. Which would be the better way out of it—to wear a bowler or a tall hat? As the writer justly remarks: If you wear a bowler then the thing you have to explain away is the coat. If you wear a tall hat, you have only the boots to account for. We should advise those of our readers who find one morning that all the wearing apparel in the house had been stolen during the night with the exception of a "frock coat," waistcoat, trousers, shirt, collar, vest, a pair of brown boots and two hats—one tall, the other round—to cut the Jordan knot by staying in bed. A number of life's dilemmas which may face the traveler down the world's lusty highway has to do with collars. Suppose on arriving at a house for a week and after trying to dress for dinner you find that your evening collar has not been wetted by your sponge as otherwise defaced. Should you wear a clean double collar or a dirty orthopedic evening collar? In the former case you will be natty, but a thing of nothing; in the latter you will be constituted as a man. In the latter you will be constituted as a man. In the latter you will be constituted as a man.

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## THE TORTURES WOMEN SUFFER

Can be Relieved by Keeping the Blood Supply Rich with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A woman needs a blood building medicine regularly. It is the only way to keep the blood rich and healthy.

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## The Advertiser.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

This Lacombe Advertiser is published every Thursday evening at the office, Bennett Avenue, Lacombe. Subscription \$5.00 per year in advance.

All kinds of Job Printing turned out in first class style.

F. H. SCHWOLKE, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908

### Ministers Who Complain

**Paterson and Fisher Say the Charges Are All Scandals.—Then the Slanderers Are Royal Commissioners, Deputy Ministers, Auditors, Judges, Responsible Officials and Leading Liberals.**

Last week Messrs. Paterson and Fisher held a meeting in the Eastern Townships, which has been described as the opening of the campaign. A large part of Mr. Paterson's speech, and much of Mr. Fisher's was a complaint against what they called the slander campaign of the Opposition. They complain of charges in the House, they reproach Conservatives for their method of investigating public affairs, they find fault with pamphlets and newspaper writings of the Conservative party.

#### Are They True?

It is an easy thing for a minister to say that charges of corruption, graft, maladministration and extravagance are slanders. But that does not answer the charges. The question is whether those statements are true. If Paterson and Fisher examine their own speeches and those of their colleagues when they were in opposition, they will find the language used now less abusive, less offensive and more calm. But they will also find that the charges now made are presented with more exact detail, with appeal to the records, and with the proof furnished in connection with every charge. Mr. Fisher went out of his way to attack Mr. Ames for the use of lantern slides and pictures. But this method is adopted for the express purpose of presenting to the people the documents themselves which prove the charges.

#### These Are Not Conservatives.

Then these ministers might consider these facts:

It was not a Tory slanderer, but the Liberal Free Press of Manitoba which charged that "a daring cold-blooded hold-up and swindle" was perpetrated in the matter of homesteads.

It was not a Conservative but a Royal Commission of Liberals appointed by the ministers themselves, which declared that in making appointments party service had been of more importance than public interest, and that "those who have the political pull use it for all it is worth."

It was this commission which reported that large amounts of money were thrown away in political patronage.

It was this commission which referred the government to the prevention of corruption act and the bribery clauses in the Imperial law.

Commissioners Fyfe and Bazin are strong Liberals. It was they who declared that in the Marine Department "zeal for public service and regard for economy are conspicuous by their absence," that the only intelligent purpose was to "spend as much money as possible," that there was in the depart-

ment "a lack of conscience," and that the government's officers were "serving two masters."

These commissioners and no Tory slanderer reported that the contractor who had sold a million dollars' worth of goods to the government had wheedled the department into buying them whether they were wanted or not; that this company "had been made a branch of the department of marine and fisheries and a favored one at that" and that the head of the company ordered the officials about like employees of his own.

#### Are These Slanderers?

It was not a Conservative, but the Auditor-General of Canada, appointed by the present government, who declared that he did not believe the certificates of high officials.

It was not a Conservative writer but a Deputy Minister who testified that in his own department about \$200,000 had been thrown away on government patronage.

It was not a Conservative campaigner, but the chief engineer of the marine department, first appointed by the Liberal party, who on oath expressed the opinion that a government contractor had brought about the appointment of the officer who recommended the machinery he had to sell, this officer afterwards securing to this contractor about \$1,000,000 worth of profitable orders.

It was a government official who swore that he had paid bills which he knew to be excessive, because the minister had ordered it.

It was a government officer and not a Conservative who swore that he had been asked to certify accounts of which he knew nothing, and that he had been made to suffer from his refusal to do so.

It was not a Conservative slanderer but a Judge and a Royal Commissioner who expressed the opinion that where the government had paid \$150,000 in profits to one contractor he should only have been allowed to receive \$25,000.

It was not a Conservative but the Hon. Joseph Martin, formerly a Liberal M. P., later Liberal Premier of British Columbia, who declares that "never in the history of Canada has there been so much corruption in public life as in the last twelve years," and who says that the government employs every means to suppress investigation, and that ministers have become enormously rich without any apparent means except the power placed in their hands.

It was not a Conservative but an auditor paid by the government who reported that one department paid for goods that it never received.

It was a Liberal engineer who charged that the government was paying contractors on the Transcontinental rock prices for removing sand.

Let Paterson and Fisher deal with these charges if they object to the same statements when made by the Conservatives.

If there was a whole lot more done with the present and less discounting of the future, Canada would be a better country. Do your mending today. If you have a public man who is not handling the job to your satisfaction sack him on the spot. Give the new man a trial.

### BYLAW NO. ....

A bylaw of the Town of Lacombe in the Province of Alberta, to grant aid to a Sanitarium to be erected near the said Town of Lacombe, to the extent of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00), and to provide for the raising of the aforesaid sum by way of a debenture of the said Town, to be called "Sanitarium Debenture," and also to provide for the assessment and collection of the same necessary to pay the said debenture, and further to exempt the said Sanitarium and the lands appurtenant thereto from payment in certain cases, of all Municipal rates, charges, and assessments, and to confirm a certain Agreement entered into between Alberta Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists, and the aforesaid Municipality.

Whereas the Alberta Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists has lately by agreement entered into with the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Lacombe in the Province of Alberta, agreed to erect and maintain a Sanitarium near the aforesaid Town.

And whereas the whole of the terms of the said Agreement is in the words and figures following, that is to say:

Memorandum of Agreement made in duplicate this 27th day of August A. D. 1908, between Alberta Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists of the Province of Alberta, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Lacombe, in the said Province of Alberta, hereinafter called the party of the second part. Whereas the party of the first part is desirous of erecting and maintaining a Sanitarium at or near the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, namely on the west half of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number forty (40) and Range number twenty-two (22) west of the Fourth (4th) Meridian in the said Province of Alberta, and whereas the success of the said Sanitarium depends largely on the proper carrying out of the principles upon which the Sanitarium work of the said party of the first part is conducted, and that the said Sanitarium shall be operated in accordance with the principles which are now applied in operating Sanitariums, elsewhere than in the said Province, conducted by the Seventh Day Adventists Denomination, and whereas the said party of the first part has requested the said party of the second part to grant it aid in erecting and maintaining the said Sanitarium, and the privilege of operating and conducting it, in accordance with their own principles, and whereas the said party of the second part has consented so to do, and to grant it aid to the extent of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say: The party of the first part agrees with the party of the second part that it will erect, equip, and maintain a Sanitarium on the aforesaid lands and premises, to be constructed as follows, that is to say: The said Sanitarium shall consist of a building four (4) storeys high including the basement thereof, and be eighty-six (86) feet long and thirty-four (34) feet wide. The material shall be of cement for the basement and foundation to the first floor. The next two (2) storeys shall be of brick veneer, and the fourth shall be of frame, and the whole building shall have a mansard roof, and be finished in the inside in a manner suitable to the purpose for which it is designed, namely a first-class modern Sanitarium, the estimated cost of which is twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000.00), thereabounds a porch eight (8) feet wide shall be erected extending along the whole of the front of the aforesaid building and across one end thereof, and be so constructed that it can be used by patients who may be located on the second floor of the aforesaid building. The said Sanitarium, as the growth of its work demands, shall be equipped with such modern appliances for the

treatment of acute and chronic diseases as are now being used in other Sanitariums operated and controlled by the Denomination hereinbefore referred to, and the aforesaid building shall be erected, completed, and equipped, as aforesaid, on or before the thirty-first day of December A. D. 1909. The said Sanitarium shall have accommodation for at least twenty-five (25) patients, and shall be furnished with an operating room suitable for the treatment of all such surgical cases as may require assistance therein. Such non-paying patients as may be sent to the said Sanitarium by the said party of the second part shall be admitted therein and receive proper attention suitable to the individual cases at the rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month, and may be placed in the public ward of the said Sanitarium. Paying patients will also be received into the said Sanitarium and at their option be placed in private wards. All patients received into the said Sanitarium, as aforesaid, shall have the right to the services of their own physician, or nurse, as the case may be, while in the said Sanitarium, and the instructions of the said physician shall be carefully and faithfully carried out with a view to the restoration to health of such patient or patients, as the case may be, subject, however, to the following condition, namely: That in the event of the course pursued by any patient, physician, or nurse, being deemed, in the judgment of the Management of the said Sanitarium to be against the best interests of the Institution, the said Management shall have power to deal with the same in order that its regulations may be adhered to as far as possible under the particular circumstances. It is further agreed by and between the aforesaid parties that in the event of the said Sanitarium being abandoned or discontinued for the purpose for which it was established, as aforesaid, within the period of ten years from the commencement of its operations, the said sum of \$3,000.00 shall be returned by the said party of the first part to the said party of the second part without interest. It is also agreed between the aforesaid parties that the said party of the second part shall exempt from Municipal taxation, the land and buildings used in connection with the said Sanitarium should they at any future time be brought within the corporate limits of the said Town of Lacombe, and will also use its best endeavours to secure for the party of the first part the water rights of lakes on said half-section. In consideration of the foregoing provisions of this agreement, and on the faith of their being carried out as aforesaid, the said party of the second part promises and agrees to and with the said party of the first part to pay (subject to the approval of the electors of the Town of Lacombe) to the party of the first part the sum of the thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) in Canadian currency as soon as the said Sanitarium shall have been completed, as hereinbefore set forth. In witness whereof the party hereto of the first part has executed these presents by the hands of its President and Secretary, and hath affixed hereto its corporate seal, and the party hereto of the second part has also executed these presents by the hands of the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer, and affixed hereto its corporate seal.

Witness as to execution by Alberta Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists.

"C. A. Burman" President

"A. C. Anderson" Sec.

"J. I. Poole" [SEAL]

Witness as to execution by Town of Lacombe.

"H. M. Trimble" Mayor

"J. I. Poole" [SEAL]

"T. Clark King" Sec.-Treas.

And whereas it is necessary to raise by way of a loan on the credit of the aforesaid Municipality at large the sum of \$3,000.00 for the purpose of granting aid to the said Sanitarium.

And whereas it is expedient that the said loan of \$3,000.00 should bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per centum per annum payable yearly, and that the said principal sum of \$3,000.00 and interest, at the rate aforesaid, be paid off in ten equal aggregate yearly instalments of both principal and interest from the date of this enactment taking effect.

And whereas the value of the rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll is the sum of \$841,378.00.

And whereas the amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality outside of debts due for current expenses is the sum of \$12,800.00, no instalment of principal or interest of which is yet due or in arrears,

And whereas the amount required to be raised annually by special rate during the currency of the said debenture for the payment of the annual instalments of principal and interest due thereunder is the sum of \$417.32.

Now therefore the Municipal Council of the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, in open council assembled, enacts as follows, that is to say:

1. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipality Council to raise the sum of \$3,000.00 by way of loan, for the purpose of granting aid to a Sanitarium to be erected at or near the said Town of Lacombe hereinbefore described and set forth.

2. That a debenture be issued for the said sum of \$3,000.00 with interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per centum per annum, payable in ten equal aggregate yearly instalments of both principal and interest from the date of the date of this enactment taking effect, the first of such instalments of principal and interest to become due and payable in one year from the date of this enactment taking effect, as aforesaid, and that coupons be attached to the said debenture for payment of the said equal aggregate yearly instalments, and as to both principal and interest the said debenture shall be made payable in Canadian currency at the Merchants Bank of Canada, at the said Town of Lacombe.

3. That the said debenture shall have attached thereto the corporate seal of the said Municipality and shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the said Municipality, and the said coupons shall also be signed by the said Mayor, and Secretary-Treasurer.

4. That in addition to all other rates annually levied and collected by the said Municipality, there shall also be levied and collected annually during the currency of the said debenture, on all the rateable property in the said Municipality by special rate or rates therefor, the sum of \$417.32, being the amount of the said aggregate yearly instalment due thereunder, and shall be payable, levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as all other rates and taxes of the said Municipality are payable, levied, and collected, whether by Ordinance, Statute, or Bylaw having the force of law in the said Municipality.

5. That the debt to be created on the security of the said special rates and settled by this enactment is hereby guaranteed by the said Municipality at large. 6. That this enactment shall come into force and take effect on the 21st day of December A. D. 1908, and the whole of the obligations to be issued for the debt hereby authorized shall be dated as of the date just above set forth.

7. That the above recited agreement is hereby ratified and confirmed by the aforesaid Municipal Council.

8. That the said Municipal Council of the said Town of Lacombe hereby exempts the said Sanitarium and lands appurtenant thereto, from all Municipal rates, charges and assessments, from and after the time when the same shall have been included within the corporate limits of the said Municipality.

9. That the votes of the duly qualified electors of the said Town

of Lacombe shall be taken on this enactment on Friday the 25th day of September A. D. 1908, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and thence continuing until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day by Joshua H. Rose, Esquire, Returning Officer, and Guy P. Scott, Esquire, Deputy Returning Officer, at the Town Hall in the said Town of Lacombe, and the aforesaid votes shall be polled in accordance with the provisions of law provided in that behalf.

10. That the said Returning Officer shall attend at the said council chamber at six o'clock in the afternoon of the said 25th day of September 1908, and sum up the number of votes given for or against the passage of this enactment, and make his declaration accordingly.

Done and passed in open Council this ..... day of ..... 1908.

Mayor.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Read a first and second time this 1st day of September 1908.

### NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that the foregoing is a true copy of the proposed bylaw, which will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Town of Lacombe, after having been voted upon by the electors. That the date of the first publication of the proposed bylaw is the 3rd day of September A. D. 1908, in "The Lacombe Advertiser," a weekly newspaper printed and published at the said Town of Lacombe, and that the votes of the electors of the aforesaid Town of Lacombe will be taken upon the said proposed bylaw, on Friday the 25th day of September, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the said Town of Lacombe.

T. CLARK KING, Secretary-Treasurer.

### NOTICE.

#### Odd Numbered Sections

19th August, 1908.

As already publicly announced, odd numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the western provinces and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st of September. In any case where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agencies with copies of the records of odd numbered sections, and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd numbered sections are strongly advised to make their applications in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent and not through a sub land agent. Applications for even numbered sections may be dealt with through the sub land agent as before if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY, Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

**FRANK VICKERSON**  
Financial Agent  
Money to Loan  
Lacombe : Alberta





## The Short Cut.

By MARTHA COBB SANFORD.

Copyrighted, 1918, by Associated Literary Press.

When Marjorie opened her sewing room window to let in the brisk morning breeze the picture she made in her white dress, framed by the clinging vines, was refreshing enough to make any passer by look up a second time. One did, though Marjorie was quite unaware of the fact.

Her thoughts were as far away as the shadowy mountains beyond which she had lived her old and hapless life. For several years now Marjorie's world had been on this side of the hills, so she sighed, sat down by the open window and began sewing interminable yards of lace on strips of the muslin. The stitches were microscopic, as befitted the trousseau of a "daughter of the rich."

Half an hour later a whistle as spontaneous as a bird's trill made her jump up and again look up a second time. In the young man swinging down from the summer Marjorie recognized one of the road guests. He opened the gate and came down the path toward her window.

In her haste to escape being caught in the very act of provincial curiosity Marjorie dropped her thimble. It struck a stone on the edge of the walk and, with a metallic ring, bounded off into the garden. The young man rescued it most gallantly.

"It isn't every day a young man finds



"DON'T YOU LOVE ME? DON'T YOU WANT TO BE MY WIFE?"

thimbles growing in a garden," he said, significantly dropping the silver trill into her hand.

Now Marjorie understood perfectly well his reference to Peter Pan's calling kismet thimble, but she felt ignorant. Diverting as such audacity might be, she must not encourage it, wherefore she said "Thank you" with austere courtesy.

"You are Miss Marjorie Phillips, are you not?" asked the unperturbed young man. "I started out very early this morning to find you."

Marjorie glanced at the thimble, which unconsciously she had slipped on to her proper finger.

"There's no denying the evidence," she said, with a pensive little smile which crept straight into the young man's heart.

"I have a message for you, Miss Phillips, from my cousin, or, rather, he corrected, smiling up at her, "a request to make. Julia—Miss Robbins—has a friend visiting her and wants to know at what time she may bring her down this afternoon to see the things you are making. There, I think I got that right. Does it sound rational?"

"Quite intelligent," laughed Marjorie. "Please tell Miss Robbins that the exhibit will be ready any time after 3, which means—"

"Oh, I know," broke in the loquacious message bearer. "I means that I mustn't bother you any longer. I then he added mischievously: 'I came by here an hour ago on my way to the postoffice, but was too scared to come. It was lucky you dropped the thimble just when you'—"

But at the word "thimble" Marjorie took flight.

"Well," called Julia Robbins as Overton reached the steps of the luxurious appointed porch, "did you deliver my message to the village sewing girl?"

Before replying Overton lit a cigarette with exasperating deliberation.

"Yes," he answered at length. "I gave you message to Miss Phillips, and she says you and Miss Morton may come any time after 2."

"Upon my word!" exclaimed the astonished Julia. "We may come, and Miss Phillips' indeed?"

"Look here, Julia Robbins," returned Overton feigning. "I think it's an outrage for a little flower of a girl like that to be sewing her eyes out for another girl who happens to have money and can—"

"Stop right there," commanded Julia. "Catherine, you'll think you're a bit head-bashed Socialists! Would you have me sewing my own eyes out perchance, dear cousin?"

"Well, perhaps I am a bit hazy, Julia," admitted Overton good naturedly. "Forgive me and tell me what you know about this little Miss Phillips."

"Nothing romantic," Garrett. I assure you. Her family used to come here summers, I believe. And after her father died a bankrupt the girl took in

sewing for the summer folks. Does that fire your imagination?"

"And she supports herself and her mother?" inquired Garrett, with cutting directness.

"Why, I suppose so," answered Julia languidly.

Whereupon, with a careless "Well, good-by, I'm off for a day's fishing," Overton sauntered away, leaving a comprehension of the feminine consternation he was leaving behind him.

Julia was the first to recover.

"Don't you care, Catherine," she said defiantly. "We'll nip that little romance in the bud."

Several days later, upon catching sight of Marjorie at the window, Overton swung open the little cottage gate and called out cheerily, "Lost any more thimbles, Miss Phillips?"

Marjorie, her color mounting high, pretended not to hear and continued sewing with nervous haste.

"You have another message from Miss Robbins?" she asked politely.

"Not on your life!" was the unexpected reply. "I came on my own account this time, Miss Phillips. I want to ask you some questions."

"I'm very busy, Mr. Overton," Garrett noted the knowledge of his name. He remembered that he had not mentioned it at their first interview.

So she had been making inquiries about him! She was more interested than she appeared.

"Do all girls think these frivoli things are a necessary matrimonial asset?" he asked, indicating with a nod the piles of snowy stuff on the chair about him.

"Your cousin and Miss Morton are not exceptions, I think."

As she mentioned the girl's name Marjorie watched Overton's face closely, but there was no betrayal of any personal interest.

"Do you make a specialty of trousseau?" he asked next question.

"It looks as though I should have to," Marjorie answered. "As soon as I have finished your cousin's there will be one to make for Miss Morton, I understand."

"Really?" was Overton's surprised exclamation. "Who's the man, may I ask?" You have evidently been taken into confidence."

"I've evidently been taken in," was Marjorie's scarcely audible reply as, with related check, she gathered up her sewing and left the window.

"Well, by Jupiter!" exclaimed Overton as the truth of the situation dawned upon him. "So that's the game!"

Every morning thereafter, rain or shine, Overton bade Marjorie "Good morning," for her window, for he had discovered that through her garden by a short cut to the village postoffice.

Marjorie, on her part, failed to hang out a "No Trespassing" sign, though the common sense told her that she ought to do so.

But one sunny morning Overton, impatient, threw discretion and convention to the wind.

"Little Miss Marjorie," he said pleadingly, "do you suppose I could persuade you to make a trousseau for— for my wife to be?"

The color flashed rebelliously into Marjorie's cheeks, and tears gathered in her eyes. One daring little drop slipped over her lashes and fell upon Garrett's hand.

"What is this, dearest? You're not crying? Don't you love me? Don't you want to be my wife I thought?"

For answer the tired girl dropped her head on his hand, which still held hers, and sobbed softly.

"Marjorie," he said lovingly, "look up at me, little one."

Very shyly Marjorie lifted her pretty, tumbled head, then drew away from the window with frightened haste.

"They are watching me," she whispered from behind the curtains, "your cousin and her friend."

"I'm glad of that," Garrett replied, with a laugh. "Do you think if I should come back tonight, sweetheart, that we could find any thimbles—in the house?"

"It will be pretty dark," she answered softly, "but—I'll help you."

Origin of the Cravat.

While every man wears a cravat, there is probably not one in a thousand who could in an offhand way tell you how it came about that men first placed such an ornament about their collars. The word cravat came into our language about 1630. Prior to that year a feature of the uniform of the Austrian cavalry was a wide band of coarse linen worn in folds around the neck under their short lousar jackets.

This cavalry organization was called the Cravattes, its members being styled the Cravattes. Later in the seventeenth century, French nobles adopted a regiment of cavalry, adopting for it the uniform of the Austrian regiment recruited in Croatia, calling it the Royal Cravattes. I just thought the word in the cravat was applied to a neckerchief.

After the battle of Steenkerke, in Flanders, in 1692, an English officer brought home the steenkerke, a long flowing neckerchief. The neckwear today is clearly traceable to the steenkerke and the modification it underwent—Baronial Art Journal.

A Proper Pride.

Farmer Green—Dye remember that other little thing I forgot to say that helped me with the hay! Last year I gave him \$18 a month and found, well, he's got to be a right smart ball pitcher, an' father day a better one along an' offered him \$3,000 to finish out the season with a professional club. The City Bomber—Well, well! He jumped at it, or course!

Farmer Green—Not yet. Sandy Pimperl may be a facie freed rant, but he's got a proper pride about him too. He says that he don't know as he cares to be tied up to any team that looks like it might be a tail ender.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## FOREST RESERVES.

Their Object to Supply Timber and Preserve Water.

A forest reserve is not an area of forest land where no trees whatever are allowed to be cut. The object in setting aside the land for the reserve is not to prohibit cutting altogether but rather to restrict the cutting and generally to treat the forest so that a continuous crop of timber may be taken off as fast as it can be taken off over once or perhaps twice and then left waste.

Experience in other lands has demonstrated that such a continuous crop of forest trees can be grown, and the setting aside of forest reserves is one of the first steps taken in the introduction of such a policy in this country. For after crops can be taken off the same area—of course at widely separated intervals, for half a century is a short period to allow for a crop of timber to mature.

The primary object of a forest reserve is thus to provide for a perpetual supply of timber. Another important object of the reserves is to protect the water supply, both the domestic supply for towns and cities and also the supply to be used for the generation of electricity.

In the case of the Appalachian forests at the headwaters of streams is to regulate the flow so as to make it constant throughout the year—no torrent in spring and a nearly dried-up stream-bed in the heat of summer.

To be valuable as a source of power a stream must furnish a constant and regular supply of water. Very low water in a stream from which a town or city derives its water supply has often meant a great deal of sickness, (perhaps in the form of an epidemic), for the people of that place.

Where the forest is, the snow melts more gradually in the spring, and the rains of spring and summer soak in to the ground, which acts like a sponge, and it flows off more slowly than where the forest is removed.

In hilly and mountainous regions the cutting off of the forest has led to the washing away of the soil. This has made it impossible for the forests to grow again, and a more rapid has led to the silting up of the rivers in the valleys, which made necessary the expenditure of large sums of money in dredging them out again. Good examples of this may be seen in the neighborhood of the Appalachian Mountains in the United States.

Some reserves are important as well in furnishing recreation for the people, but the two essential objects of the reserves, are those of providing for perpetual crop of timber and of protecting the water supply for power and domestic use.

Squire—Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you? Trump—I'm a 'ot cross bun maker.

Punch—The Pill That Brings Relief.—When after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach, he suffers from dyspepsia, which persists if it is not dealt with. The Earle's Vegetable Pills are the best medicine that can be taken to bring relief.

These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their effect is to cleanse the system and to be vouched for by legions of users.

"Could you give a starving woman work?" "Yes, but I must tell you that we have no bread."

"Thanks, I'll keep on starving."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Your dining room and kitchen can be kept free from flies by using Wilson's Fly Pads as directed on each package. Get the genuine Wilson's; no other fly killers compare with them.

"Do you regard wealth as essential to happiness?" "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I admit that people can be happy without it. But it is a point on which I am perfectly willing to accept hearsay evidence."—Washington Star.

LEFT FOR WINNIPEG.

Wawanesa, Man.—Mr. John Kennedy took his wife to Winnipeg last Thursday to be operated upon by Dr. F. W. E. Burnham, the Broadway surgeon.

"How spirituelle she seems." "No wonder. Her mother was a medium and her father was a chronic tippler."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A lawyer once asked a man who had at various times set on several juries, "What influenced you most—the lawyers, the witnesses, or the Judge?" He expected to get some useful and interesting information from so experienced a jurymen. This was the man's reply: "I'll tell you, sir, I'm a plain man, and a reasonable man, and I ain't influenced by anything but the lawyers say, nor by what the Judge says. I just look at the man in the dock, and I says, 'If he ain't doing nothing, why's he there?' And I bring 'em all in guilty."—Christian Register.

Canal Coal.

Canal coal was once used as a substitute for candles because it can be cut into blocks or strips and burns with a steady yellow flame. Its real name is candle coal.

The Violin.

The violin is mentioned as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

LAKE MANGISHLAK.

Its Strongly Perfumed Waters Are of Great Value in Cures.

"Grasse, clinging to its Alp, high above the Mediterranean, is supposed to give the stranger a headache on account of its perfume," said a performer. "Grasse makes the world's perfume. You see mountains of flowers there, as in a milling country you see mountains of wheat. The odor is powerful, but as far as headaches—no."

"But in the Caspian district there is a lake so strongly perfumed that if the stranger boats on it or swims in it he really gets a headache. This lake's banks are of white salt crystals, its waters are mauve in color, and from it an odor of violets is exhaled."

"It is Lake Mangishlak. I visited it to see if I couldn't bottle it up and put it on the perfume market. No go."

"You see, it is the presence of the seaweed Polydactyla violacea that gives the lake its hue and smell. When you bottle the waters the seaweed atoms after a few days die and rot. Then the odor changes from violet to—pink!"

"But if you are ever in the Caspian, visit the Mangishlak peninsula and take a look at the lake. It is in its way as curious as the asphalt lakes of South America."

W. N. U. No. 700.

# JULY 25th

## H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

### PRESENTED TITLE DEEDS

#### OF CANADA'S

#### GREAT BATTLEFIELD.

*Community of Interest binds the Empire together.*

CURZON BROS. present to Canada Title Deeds of best British-Made Clothing at prices that must bind Canada and the Mother and more closely year by year.

We are Tailoring Specialists, and apart from the question of economising your tailoring bills by obtaining your clothing straight from the World's Capital and the Home Country, it will pay you to get in touch with us. If you set any value upon efficiency of workmanship and the quality of material used in your Tailoring needs, then you would be wise in dropping a postcard to our Agents for Canada, as addresses below. By return you will receive a unique and wide selection of cloths representing the choicest and latest confections of the English woolen markets. With these will be found up-to-date Fashion-plates showing the latest styles, both London and New York, so that you may dress either in English taste or wear right up-to-date New York styles—whichever you prefer. Our business is a colossal one and world-wide, for by our system of self-measurement we are able to fit a customer living in the remotest part of the earth. This undertaking to fit you from your own measurement is backed by our unreserved guarantee to refund money in full where Mail Orders are not executed to your thorough and absolute approval.

LET US LINK YOU UP WITH ENGLAND.

We invite you to write for our Free Patterns, Measurement Chart and Tape, and Booklet describing in detail the character of our business. All orders are executed on the following understanding—satisfaction to be given or cash in full to be refunded. We can save you 50 cents in every dollar.

Suits to Measure from \$5.14 to \$15.00

**CURZON BROS.** The World's Measure Tailors.

(Dept. A-81), 60/62 CITY ROAD, FINSBURY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Toronto and West Canada, write to CURZON BROS., c/o Midland Directories, Ltd., Dept. A 81, 747½ Church St., TORONTO, Ont. For Winnipeg & the West—CURZON BROS., c/o Henderson Bros., Dept. A 81, 875 Garry St., WINNIPEG. Please mention this Paper.

"Does it cost much to live in the city?" asked the old lady from the small village.

"Oh, no," replied her city nephew; "it doesn't cost any more to live in the city than it does in the country, but it costs three times as much to keep up appearances."—Chicago News.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

"Pa, what is a political leader?" "A man who is able to see which way the crowd is going, and lead with loud whoops in that direction."—Home Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distempers.

Fish with white teeth are more easily digested than fish with reddish flesh.

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ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE IN CANADA,

ASK FOR

**EDDY'S MATCHES**

Eddy's Matches have hailed from Hull since 1851—and these 57 years of Constant Betterment have resulted in Eddy's Matches reaching a Height of Perfection attained by No Others.

Sold and used everywhere in Canada.

**SHREDDED**

Start the Day Right by Eating SHREDDED WHEAT

for breakfast with milk or cream and a little fruit. It is a muscle-building food, easily digested by the most delicate stomach.

Puts Vim and Vigor into tired nerves and weary brains. Sold by all grocers.

**WHEAT**



# "TO THE UP HER BONY BROWN HAIR."

Quite  
or  
Classic  
Lines

ONE who has recently visited the opera in Paris, the birthplace of fashion reports, "The elegantes, following closely the classic idea, have left off all flashing jewels and for adornment wear only a single string of pearls around their throats, while a ribbon binds the coiffure." It is quite a number of years since this was the fashion, but the prevailing style of coiffure affords ample opportunity for just such artistic ornamentation.

The manufacturers, quick to note the change in fashion, have made a special bodkin to thread the ribbon through the pompadour—a first aid to the accomplishment of the rather difficult feat.

The ribbon used must not be too wide, nor too narrow—a standard width is impossible, for it much depends upon the size of the pompadour and the head.

A purely Grecian effect may be acquired by parting the hair in front, allowing it to puff at either side and arranging a low knot at the back of the head. A wide ribbon or a gold braid brought round the front and fastened round the knot in the back gives the effect of the flut or Ulysses' time.

Almost the same idea is shown where a soft ribbon is brought round the pompadour and finished at each side of the head in two little bows.

If the hair is parted on the side, a tiny bow may start the decoration in front, whence it is carried back and finished on the right side of the Psyche knot.

When the hair is arranged in many puffs, the ribbon may extend across the back and finish at either side in a bow, while the puffs may be pinned across the ribbon here and there, so it will have the effect of being woven through the hair.

In selecting a ribbon for the hair, do not let it be white. White is too startling a contrast taken the color of both brown and blonde hair. On rare occasions, when a complete white costume is necessary, the hair decoration may be of white tulle, but when wearing a white dress it is far better to select either gold or silver ribbon. In the gown is pink, blue or yellow, the ribbon for the coiffure may match it, but if the gown be violet or maroon, the decoration would be charming in silver or gold ribbon.

When choosing ribbon for the hair,



With a Wide Part the Ribbon is Tied both High and Low



"Hubbed" and with a Ribbon



Appropriate Arrangement for a Young Girl

## Health and Beauty Hints

### Health Don'ts

DON'T eat when fatigued or over-heated.  
DON'T bathe the body for at least an hour after eating.

Don't eat an excess of sugar, sweets and starchy foods.  
Don't eat foods that disagree with you.

Don't be gloomy at mealtime.  
Don't eat between meals, and eat fruit or drink a glass of water before breakfast.

### Care of the Hair

To have a head of luxuriant hair it is needful to take the utmost care of the scalp, for from an unhealthy scalp no one may expect beautiful hair to grow.

An important thing to do to increase the growth of the hair is to brush it throughout its entire length; this distributes the natural oil uniformly from root to end and also removes any dust that happens to fall upon the hair during the day.

The hair should never be bound up tightly for the night. If possible, it should be allowed to fall over the pillow.

low, so that the air may circulate through it. If it is too annoying to let the hair fall in this manner, part it down the middle and plait it loosely in two braids.

The hair needs more frequent washings in summer than in cooler weather. Various are the methods of cleansing the hair, but perhaps the simplest of all is to wash with a mild soap. Dissolve half a cake of white soap in a quart of boiling water. Let it simmer half an hour over a slow fire. Dissolve a tablespoonful of washing soda in a quart of boiling water. The two quarts mixed together complete the preparation. Five rinsings are necessary.

### Give Attention to the Teeth

There is nothing that adds so much charm to a person's beauty as pearly white teeth.

To insure healthy and beautiful teeth care should be given them from the time the baby teeth appear. Therefore it is important that all mothers pay strict attention to this detail until the children themselves are able to care for their teeth.

Cleanliness is the only way to overcome causes which, in time, destroy the teeth. They should be brushed night and morning and, if possible, after every meal.

Do not brush the teeth across, but in a vertical direction; brushing the upper teeth with a downward motion and the lower ones with an upward motion.

As chalk is the main ingredient in most toothpastes, it may be used alone. It is always wise to substitute chalk for a questionable toothpaste.

Cleaning of Combs and Brushes: In order to have healthy and beautiful hair it is necessary to have all articles for dressing the hair perfectly clean.

The best way to clean brushes without softening the bristles is to put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a quart of water and soak the bristles of the brush in the solution (keeping the back of the brush out of water). The brush is then rinsed in fresh water and dried in the air—but not in the sun.

Combs may be cleaned in like manner, using a small brush or a coarse thread or card between the teeth.

## Advice to Correspondents

OWING to the great amount of mail received by the department, space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer letters in any order following their receipt. The letters must be answered in turn, and this sometimes requires three or four weeks.

All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply. This rule must also be complied with in regard to personal letters.

### Witch Hazel Cold Cream

RESIDENT—I regret that it is against my rules to give the name and address of a skin specialist. I would suggest, however, that you massage each night with the recipe I am giving.

A thorough cleansing of the pores before applying the cream with a camel-hair face brush, hot water and soap, will prevent the cream from stimulating a growth of hair. Here is the recipe: White wax, one ounce; spermaceti, one ounce; oil of almonds, one-fourth pint. Melt, very gradually add three ounces of rosewater and one ounce of witch hazel, and immediately stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

This cream is particularly useful to heal sore or stretched skin.

### Cure for Bald Spots

L. J.—When the hair falls out in spots try the following wash: Distilled rosewater, six ounces; aromatic vinegar, five drams; pure glycerine, two and one-half ounces; tincture aloe vera, one-half ounce; tincture cantharides, two and one-half ounces.

Mix thoroughly. Apply night and morning.

Another very efficient remedy for bald spots is made as follows: Salicylic acid, ten grains; resorcin, eight grains;

phenol, five drops; lanolin (or vaseline), one ounce.

Rub into the part night and morning.

### Cheeks Are Too Thin

SUBSCRIBER—To make thin cheeks plump, rub a good skin food in with the following movements: To treat the right cheek, place the thumb of the left hand just beyond the corner of the mouth on the left cheek as a brace. Make rotary movements upward and outward, beginning at the corner of the mouth and making U-shaped lines of manipulation over the cheek. With the right hand treat the left cheek. About six times over each cheek is sufficient.

Use the lotion for premature wrinkles once a day.

This pomade should not be used as a massage cream, but should be applied after massage, to restore shrunken or flabby skin. Oil of sweet almonds, six ounces; white wax, three ounces; tincture benzoin, one and one-half ounces; rosewater, one and one-half ounces; pulverized tannin, six drams.

### Hygienic Talcum Powder

F. H. T.—This powder is very easy to make at home. Perfume starch, five grains; powdered talcum, twenty grains; powdered lycodium, twenty grains; bay rum, four ounces; essence of violet, twenty grains.

This lotion may be used as a wash when desired. Boracic acid, one dram; distilled witch hazel, two ounces; rosewater, two ounces.

### Brown Spots on the Face

RYA—Brown spots are generally caused by liver trouble. The recipe is as giving you will fade the spots somewhat: Salicylic acid, six grains; bay rum, four ounces.

Label: Apply night and morning with a soft disk of sponge. This lotion soon produces a slight roughness

of the skin, which should be subdued by the use of glycerine or starch.

This may also be tried in case of obstinate freckles: Lactic acid, three ounces; glycerine, four ounces; rosewater, one ounce.

This is to be gently applied by means of a camel-hair brush. If the skin becomes irritated or sore, omit one or two days' treatment.

### Troubled With Acne

PET—Open each seed case with the point of a fine cambric needle. The hardened mass must be pressed or picked out. The empty case of the gland should then be bathed with a little toilet "stinger" and water, or with a very weak solution of carbolic acid and water. Sterilize the needle before using it by dipping into boiling water, as the use of any instrument, unless thoroughly cleaned, is dangerous. The skin, also, should be carefully cleansed.

### To Expand the Chest

XYZ—Depress the chest, letting the shoulders come forward, with the head up and back. Breathe the chest by muscular effort, not by breathing, to the point of greatest expansion. Raise and lower lungs in this way eight times. The following recipe makes a good vermifuge: Five fluid ounces; fluid extract of senna, five fluid ounces; oil of sassafras, ten drops; oil of cayenne, ten drops; simple syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Dose, one or more teaspoonfuls for adults, one-half teaspoonful for children, at intervals until purging commences.

### Tea as a Hair Stain

WINNIE—The sage tea mixture is one of the simplest forms of dyes or stains. It will not harm your hair in any way. This is the recipe for eight fluid ounces: Alcohol, two ounces; green tea, two ounces; garden sage (dried), two ounces. After straining, keep tightly corked to prevent evaporation.

# SWEET LAVENDER

"And lavender to lurk amidst the labours of her loom." And crown her kerchiefs clean with nicker-lav perfume."

Little lines tell us just where lavender is appropriate and lovable. One girl has a happy inspiration this summer, and I am going to tell you about it. She is visiting at a quaint old home where a bed of lavender thrives, and she is making the most fascinating little bags of lavender and placing them away carefully for Christmas gifts—especially to those young matrons who are glorified in the mysteries of a linen closet.

Lavender has such a faint and unobtrusive fragrance that in poetry, you see, as well as in everyday judgment, it is singled out as the appropriate perfume for household linen and lingerie. The girl whom I have presented to you is making charming sachet bags of lavender silk, and these she covers with dotted swiss and ties with lavender ribbons; others are made of silk in the faintest of lavender shades and are left uncovered.

But the prettiest of all is the little bag of acorn upon which is worked in old-time cross-stitch a basket full of posies. This makes a quaint little gift for the newly installed matron.

To put with lingerie the lavender tied in a fair linen bag with lavender ribbon is delightful.

We read that it is profitable to raise lavender, and what more delicate occupation for a dainty lady than to send a bed of lavender sachet to a friend? Lavender is not difficult to grow. Plant it in the garden where the sun and air have full access—in light, sandy soil, which requires little fertilizing.



Bags of lavender to put with lingerie and household linen

It needs little water. In winter the plant must be protected from the cold. The cultivation of the little plant is a pleasurable pastime, for its demure and it responds so prettily to the slightest attention.

## Local and General.

Nap. LeBlanc, formerly landlord of the Adelphi, is in town this week.

Herb. Joslin came down from Edmonton last week to spend his holidays.

Jas. Eadie returned the latter part of last week from a two months' visit in the old country.

St. Cyprian's Young People's Club held a very successful social in Mobley's hall Tuesday evening.

W. Burris and daughter, Mrs. A. Gilmore, returned Tuesday evening from the coast, and report a most enjoyable trip.

Will Craigie, of Leduc, was in town this week and informed us that the Leduc Fire Brigade will take part in our Tournament here at the Fall Fair on October 7.

It is expected that the list of special prizes for the Lacombe Fair will be in the printer's hands this week. The balance of the prize list has been finished for some weeks.

Married.—In St. Cyprian's church, Lacombe, on Wednesday evening September 9, at 9 o'clock, Charles M. Braithwaite to Miss Violet M. Mowbray, Rev. R. A. Robinson officiating.

A. Driggs returned today from a trip through Manitoba, Dakota, Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, and British Columbia. He is glad to get back to the garden spot of the continent, and says he saw nothing as good as Lacombe district in his travels.

Miss Jean Crickbank, of Little River, Halifax county, Nova Scotia, has accepted a position as teacher in one of the primary departments of Lacombe school, taking charge last week. Another teacher was made necessary by the overcrowded condition in this department.

Lacombe district has almost finished harvesting the largest and best crop in its history. Many of the farmers finished their cutting last week and the first of this week, and threshing is now in progress in parts of the district, and big yield and good quality are the reports from the threshing.

Lacombe went to Red Deer in force Monday, to see the basketball games. The Red Deer girls, realizing the weakness of their team, refused to play with the Lacombe girls, but the game between Lacombe and Wetaskiwin teams was won by Lacombe on a 6 to 2 score. Wetaskiwin afterwards winning from Red Deer 10 to 6.

### Bailey After the Piano Business.

I investigated the piano business thoroughly when at the Dominion Fair, as I was looking for the best instrument that money would buy for my own home. From what I could learn from competent musicians, I decided nothing outside of the Steinway is the equal of the New Solo Williams. So I secured the agency, also put one in my own home, and would be pleased to have any one go to my home in Lacombe at any time and try this piano. It's not a cheap piano. It retails everywhere for \$200.00 more than the Mason & Bish or Heintzman. I will meet their price. I pay spot cash for these pianos and can sell and make terms to suit myself. Don't let slick-tongued agents hold you up for long priced pianos. I will duplicate the Evans, Mason & Bish, Heintzman, Bell, for \$300.00. Outside agents don't pay taxes in Lacombe and help to keep up home institutions and I don't propose to let them come in and get the business. If they do the customer will get the benefit of their commission. I have a second hand piano \$100, a second hand Kimbel organ \$60. BAILEY.

### Big Drop in Immigration.

There is a big falling off in our immigration. In 6 months the returns have fallen from 165,000 in 1907 to 95,000 in 1908. The Globe states that no one will regret it because "Canadian civilization will not suffer from the slower process of settlement. Apparently a little effort will bring to us from the less desirable parts of Europe all the people we may want. The country will not suffer from the slower process for a time." This sounds like a reversion of the editor to his former estate of Conservative scribe. That was the position of the Conservative party, to consider the kind of people who were being invited into the Dominion to modify its political and civil life. That is why such leaders of thought as Monk and Wilson demand the abolition of bonus as emigrants. But that is neither Liberal doctrine nor Liberal precedent. Compare the Globe editorial with the immigration policy of Minister Oliver. This is how Oliver goes at it to prove that we don't want them: He expends \$447,500 for immigration purposes for the 8 months ending March 1, 1908. He pays \$91,095.57 for immigration bonuses for the same time. He pays \$130,000 approximately in connection with immigration from the United States for the same time. He spends \$324,433.59 on immigration detention hospitals for the same period. He increases the bonus to continental booking agents on immigrants from European countries to Canada from 10 shillings per adult and 5 shillings per child to £1 per adult and 10 shillings per child, and yet the Globe would persuade its readers that no one regrets a falling of 73,000 in 6 months. Grant it. Then why did the government refuse to do away with bonusing foreign booking agents?

Ministerial organs are extensively reprinting an article by the Toronto Weekly Sun deploring the amount of tariff collected in Canada last year on woollen goods. For instance, women's and children's outside garments were imported from Germany to the value of \$246,000 and a duty of 47 per cent collected, but it failed to explain that it was the Liberals who in 1903 made the tariff on German importations so excessive by the imposition of a surtax on all manufactures of German origin. It goes on to show that yarns may be imported for manufacture, but for no other purpose at 12½ per cent duty. If the same arguments were used to encourage Canadians to buy woollens abroad as have been advocated for U. S. text books we would soon crush the woollen factories of Eastern Canada. In 1905 the wage bill paid by woollen manufacturers was 2½ million dollars. Let us wipe it out and send these employees to work in the factories of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Let us admit all woollens free. Then arises the interesting question how will the government raise its revenues? With all this high tariff which our free trade Liberals hang on to like grim death, they still had to increase the public debt \$17,000,000. If the Liberals are retained with their extravagant and reckless expenditures they will have to increase this 47 per cent tariff FOR REVENUE ONLY. Twelve years of Liberal rule and 47 per cent tariff on ladies' and children's outside garments. What a commentary on a FREE TRADE PARTY!

Mr. J. E. Armstrong (East Lambton) stated on the floor of the House December 6, 1907: "In the township of Bosanquet, in the county I have the honor to represent, we have two telephone systems. One of them is the people's telephone system with some hundreds of subscribers, and the other

is the Mount Forrest system with 100 subscribers. These people had been paying only \$3 per annum for the use of the telephone. Last year they were asked for \$6 per annum, \$3 of the \$6 to be set aside as a fund for emergencies. They have only used some 63 cents out of that fund." Did not the people of Alberta expect that when public money was appropriated for the construction of a government owned telephone that patrons would be given a cheaper service than that afforded by monopolies? Did any one favor the establishment of government telephones for the purpose of increasing our provincial revenues?

### The Holy City.

Conspicuous for sagacious management and for the success of their company, presenting The Holy City, Willis & Cosgrove have with this season's production excelled in theatrical endeavor. In this great Biblical drama, "The Holy City," there is combined such wealth of acting, allegory, music and spectacle, as has rarely if ever been seen. The possibilities for dramatic effect with which the thrilling narrative of John the Baptist abounds, have been utilized with great skill and apparently unlimited cost. The acting company is noted for its integral brilliancy; the scenes present history in radiant splendor; the stage paraphernalia, all of which is carried by the company, being of impressive beauty. The integrity of its management first called public attention to play; its matchless performances are carrying those endorsements which honesty of purpose and skillful design command. The presentation of "The Holy City" here, will be eagerly anticipated, in as much as well known and intensely artistic Mr. Harold Nelson heads the company and will be supported by an excellent caste of players.

### Blackfalds.

John R. Wight, government road builder, is at work about six miles west of the town opening up a road leading from the townline to the Blackfalds trail. About twenty men and teams are employed.

Dr. M. Clark will address a public meeting of the electors in the public hall Friday evening this week.

Mr. G. B. Shore, our general boniface, is improving the appearance of his premises by having the same painted.

Constable Ensor, of the R. N. W. M. P. passed through here on Friday last after having made a trip to the west where he succeeded in locating several horses that had been stolen in the eastern country by Ryder, who is now awaiting trial at Fort Saskatchewan.

The Temperance and Moral Reform League are hot foot after the illicit sale of liquor in this place and vicinity.

Some dissatisfaction with the grade on Barnett avenue is being audibly expressed by some of the property owners. It looks as though in some cases an inclined railway or an airship will be needed to get from the street level to the sidewalk. Property owners seem to think there is a discrepancy somewhere between the grade given them for their buildings and the grade to which the street is being lowered.

### Births.

HAMILTON—At Lacombe Hospital, on Friday, August 28, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hamilton, a son. THOMPSON—At Lacombe, on Wednesday, September 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Thompson, a son (stillborn). KENT—At Lacombe, on Friday, September 1, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kent, a daughter.

## THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

**Halifax Program After One Year.**  
—The Policy Has Been Declared All Over Canada. It Has Been Maintained in Parliament—And the Government Has Been Forced to Adopt Part of It.

It was exactly a year after Mr. Borden laid down his party platform at Halifax when he was again made the candidate of his party in that constituency. During this time the policy defined and proclaimed by the Conservative leader has been received with great favor in the country and has been resolutely supported by the Opposition party in Parliament. Most of the principles definitely declared at Halifax a year ago had previously been asserted by the party in the House, and nearly all the others have since been affirmed by the Conservative in their representative capacity. Moreover, the Government has already been compelled by the force of public opinion to adopt in whole or in part several of the reforms advocated by the Opposition leader.

**Honest Expenditure.**  
The first plank of the Conservative platform demands honest appropriation and expenditure of public money in the public interest. Unfortunately the Government has not adopted this principle, and ministers have been getting steadily and rapidly farther away from it. But during the long and strenuous session the Opposition members, by resolute criticism, by earnest and persistent investigation in committee, have labored to check dishonest and improper expenditure, and to expose and prevent corrupt and extravagant expenditure.

**Abolition of Patronage.**  
The second plank calls for the appointment of public officials upon consideration of capacity and personal character, and the fourth demands reformation of the civil service, so that future appointments shall be made by a commission after competitive examination. This part of the Conservative policy was so well received in the country and maintained so strongly in Parliament, that the Government was constrained to introduce a Civil Service Bill, which professes to adopt the principle. As a matter of fact, it goes but a short way, applying only to appointments in the regular civil service at Ottawa. So far as the Act is one point gained by the Conservative party, which did all that was possible to improve the measure and make it effective. It remains for the Conservatives themselves when they take office to make the reformation genuine by applying it to outside appointments and also to promotions.

**Corruption and Fraud in Elections.**  
The third plank in Mr. Borden's platform calls for stronger provision against bribery and fraud in elections, for the effective and speedy trial of election petitions, and the prevention of large campaign contributions. The Government has been driven to introduce legislation proposing to meet some of these conditions—though this was not done until the Opposition had brought in a strong and drastic bill for that purpose. The Government measure does not go so far as the Conservative platform demanded, or as the Conservative bill. Moreover, the Government cast suspicion on its own course by tacking on to the bill a clause usurping Dominion control of the laws in two provinces and parts of two others. It was a long task to drive the Government and the majority from this position, but it was done. When that was accomplished, the Conservatives lent their aid to improve and make stronger the government bill.

**Immigration.**  
The Opposition has not had much opportunity to enforce its policy of Senate Reform, but has compelled the Government to admit that some change is necessary. The clause demanding greater vigilance in admitting immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system has been supported by the Opposition in the House by resolutions on two or three occasions, and has undoubtedly affected the administration of this department. Yet, bonuses continue to be paid, and undesirable immigrants continue to come and the Government has been unable to power will have something to do in this matter. The statesmanlike course of Mr. Borden respecting Japanese immigration has been commended in the east and west alike.

**Public Domain.**  
A great part of the work of the session and much of the discussion outside has been devoted to the effort to secure for the people of Canada the benefit of their public lands and franchises. This part of the Conservative programme has been resisted. It has been and will be fought to the last by land grabbers and holders of concessions and all that group of political speculators whom the Government has been making rich. Everyone knows

how vigorously the Opposition has carried on this campaign during the past year. It is a battle that must and will be won for the people.

**National Transportation.**  
The Conservative demand for the operation and management of Government railways by an independent non-partisan body has also been pressed, and the need of this reform is becoming more and more apparent.

**Public Control of Public Utilities.**  
The demand for reorganization of the present Railway Commission as a public utility board, with jurisdiction over all corporations operating public utilities or holding franchises of a national character, has been made by Mr. Borden and his supporters with some success. The Government, after much hesitation, has had the powers of the Commission extended over telegraphs and telephones. Though this is not all that the Conservative platform demands or that the Conservative party will achieve, it is a step in their direction.

Mr. Borden proposed an investigation with the view of a national system of telegraphs and telephones under conditions which should be just to vested interests. That is still the platform of the Conservative party.

**Other Planks.**  
The demand for improved postal facilities and free rural mail delivery where-

ever that may be found practicable, has been supported in Parliament by strong resolutions and good argument. The latter proposition was condensed and related in Parliament by Postmaster General Lamont, but only last week that minister at a public meeting in Quebec fell into line for promising free rural delivery in the future.

It does not need to be said that the Conservatives stand by their tariff policy and by their mutual preferential trade platform.

The party has proclaimed to the east as well as the west, the doctrine that the public lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan should be returned to those provinces on fair terms.

The provincial rights plank, which is the last in Mr. Borden's platform, was made a direct issue in more than one sharp Parliamentary contest.

**A Good Platform.**  
It can be said after a test of a year, and of a severe fighting season, Mr. Borden's platform has vindicated itself and that it represents today the desires and the hopes of the Conservative party, and a majority of the Canadian people. When Mr. Borden presented this platform at Halifax, he was challenged to advocate it in other parts of the country. He has done so in every principle centre from Sydney to Victoria. His supporters are here proclaiming this doctrine and will proclaim it in the coming campaign in every Canadian constituency.

**Entray Notice.**  
One grey gelding, about 7 years old, brand not decipherable, came to my place August 20. Owner will please call and remove same. L. McDONALD. Lacombe.

## STEDMAN

### THE CLOTHIER

Wishes to announce to the public of Lacombe and the vicinity that he has opened a Clothing and Furnishing business in Lacombe, first door east of post office, and will carry besides a full line of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. He has bought an entirely **Now and Up-to-Date Stock** of goods, and having been most of his life in this business will be able to cater to their wants in a thoroughly practical manner.

# Leduc's Day!

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Agricultural Fair and Sports.	\$75 Baseball purse.
Firemen's Tournament.	Trap Shoot (sweepstakes).
General Athletic Sports.	(See Posters)

Special Train will leave Red Deer at 7:15 a. m. carrying passengers at less than single fare for round trip, from Lacombe \$1.50, children 75c. Returning leaves Leduc 8:30 p. m.

Strathcona Brass Band in attendance.  
New Grounds. New Race Course.

S. G. TOBIN, Pres.                      S. A. HARDING, Secy.

# Money to Loan

## at 8 per cent.

Money to loan on first class farm security at 8 per cent. School debentures purchased. For further particulars apply to the

## Western Canada Land & Brokerage Co., Ltd.

### Lacombe Meat Market

Choice beef, pork, sausages and fish.  
Telephone orders will receive careful attention.

## P. M. STAACK,

NEXT TO ROYAL HOTEL                      LACOMBE